

THE LITERARY GAZETTE;

AND

Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1070.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1837.

PRICE 8d.
Stamped Edition, 9d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Mythological Inquiry into the Recondite Theology of the Heathens. By Isaac Preston Cory, Esq. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. 12mo. pp. 206. London, 1837. Pickering.

In the long and hourly increasing interest excited throughout Europe by the doubtful obscurity of Egyptian relics, and the silence, or rather total absence, of all records of its earlier history, Mr. Cory has long been recognised as one of the least ostentatious and most useful of those who have turned their attention to this difficult question. Whilst travellers and antiquaries have devoted themselves to examining the existing monuments of the splendour of the Pharaohs, and a whole host of decipherers of every country and station have busied themselves no less ardently in exploring or surmising the silent tones of that language whose echoes have ceased for ages to vibrate on the ear; the writer before us had, even in early life, the sagacity to perceive that another path might also be taken towards the same object; and that, by collecting into one focus the lights of primeval annals, obscurely scattered and almost lost in the chaos of volumes and scholiasts, their concentrated rays might be thrown with effect on the interior gloom of that shrouded history, which seemed, like its own pyramids, mighty and objectless, defying the labours of man to penetrate or define, all but at one narrowest inlet. In his collection of Historical Fragments, Mr. Cory placed before the readers' view all that earliest contemporary writers had left upon the earliest questions which interest mankind; and, in so doing, he was careful to distinguish history from conjecture, and conjecture from theory. The preface to that volume contains the author's conjectural understanding of various passages, always concisely stated, so as to prevent confusing his reader. The body of the work contains the historical portion, which the reader came thus prepared to comprehend; and it was left to his own choice whether, subsequently, he would proceed with his able and candid guide to examine the sources of that mystical system where light was made subservient to darkness; confounding the clear and sacred impressions which the Creator had left in his intercourse with man, with the phantasies of erring imagination.

The same calm and acute spirit has prompted the volume before us. With all the knowledge we had been obtaining from modern sources, there did not exist any where, to the best of our knowledge, a general view of the different systems of religious belief and their original relation and connexion. That Mr. Cory's present work, therefore, contains, in its first portion, nothing new on these subjects, except the judgment that exhibits them most strongly, is an advantage, not a defect. A basis was wanting, and is now supplied, in a popular form and spirit. The essay is short; the facts are all given; the sentences are clear, and their connexion obvious; while the arrangement followed in so wide a survey assists the inquirer, and satisfies the mind that it has really

learned something by perusal—a rare praise in the annals of bibliography.

To sum up our panegyric we must observe, that the separation of the chronology from the mythological or religious portion deserves additional praise, as including also the separation of fact from hypothesis. This course of proceeding speaks well for the system of mental discipline pursued at our universities, since, however inconvenient to the *peripatetics* of modern education, there should be in every country some institutions at least capable of detecting the difference between right and wrong.

We must give some specimens of the work, and commence with the Mythological Inquiry: pointing as freely to doubtful issues as we have heretofore praised its merits:—

“Of the theological speculations, as well as of the literature of Greece, there were three perfectly distinct eras; but the light which, at these three eras, was spread over Greece, was not confined to that country. * * *

“The first authenticated era of Greek civilisation and celebrity commences with the colony of Danaus from Egypt; and the theology of that age was derived from Orpheus, the disciple of Musæus. With the exception of the poems of Homer and Hesiod, little has survived to attest its literary greatness; yet there have been handed down to us some few theological and historical fragments of the deepest interest to the antiquary. The second, the classic age of Greece, after an interval of several centuries, is ushered in with the philosophical speculations of Thales and Pythagoras; and the writings of Herodotus take up the history of the world, where it was left by his contemporary Nehemiah, the last of the inspired historians. * * *

“With the promulgation of Christianity, commences another era; and whether we regard the Greeks, as a nation, embracing the doctrines of the Gospel, or opposing it by the systems of the later Platonists, it is an era in their literature, as well as in their theology, completely new. The light which broke forth with the promulgation of the Gospel was preceded in some degree by the publication of the Septuagint; and the attention of many a learned antiquary was turned to explore the history of their countries, and to develop the theological signification of the strange legends, which were still held sacred over so large a portion of the earth.”

The connecting links, Mr. Cory conceives, have been supplied by two recent discoveries; the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and the system of the Indian Brahmins. We must, however, take leave to differ on this point, since these two links want obviously a third, or possibly more, for connexion with each other, if, indeed, they be connected.

A general view of the Triad principle of Deity is followed by a lucid exposition of that of the Brahmins (pp. 14 to 22), wherein the ignorance of these interlopers is sufficiently shewn. The Greek (Mr. Cory's particular forte) follows (pp. 22 to 32), and the Egyptian succeeds; the cosmogony of Sanchoniatho being included herein as “an Egyptian record from the books of Thoth.” We must confess we do not like this; for, in our opinion, the place and the

language signify little, if the record is so purely Phœnician as antiquity confesses it. The comparison of Greek, Indian, and Egyptian systems, gives room for the Syrian (pp. 58 to 61) and the Chaldean (61 to 64), of which so little is known. The Persian is limited, to a fault; and on this, and the Syrian, we conceive Mr. Cory need not have confined himself to the triflings of antiquity alone: but the error is easy of remedy in the next edition. As of Arabia, and its vaunted originality, nothing can be said, Mr. Cory has omitted the very mention of this branch; and the Chinese, German, Scandinavian, Lapponic, Druid, and Peruvian mythology, fill up the remainder. On the last of these we shall simply point out that Pachacamac, the soul of the world (but Acosta, in his etymologies, is not always to be relied on implicitly), is the exact sense of the Egyptian, or Syrian Bahumid. The idol also at Chucuisaca, called Tanga tanga, which Mr. Cory quotes from Herrera, “they said was three in one;” while it thus connects the Triad principle of the two worlds, connects also the Quinary principle, to which we alluded long since;* as, in more than one Tatar dialect, it signifies Five, or the Union of Five Elements; the Angara, or Essence, of ancient Persia; and the Tonga, or one all-perfect land, of portions of Tataria, and of the Friendly Islands also.

We must be permitted a moment's further digression to remark upon the coincidence of the South-Sea-Islands' sacred terms and those of Egypt and Judah. We do not insist that the ten tribes are to be found in America: we repudiate the idea altogether; and the arguments that tend to prove this, prove too much; but there must have been some singular connexion. This, the preservation and name of the ark, and its sacred purpose, common to Egypt and Israel, and the well-known *taboo*—Hebrew, *toebah*—to take but two instances, sufficiently prove. When will Egyptian antiquity reveal to us its power, or inability, to solve this singular problem, as well as those already waiting the discovery?

To return to Mr. Cory: it is no easy matter to do justice to the clear and simple exposition of the arguments deducible from his survey. The work, of course, is in every hand, and we need not, therefore, make the attempt; but pass on, remarking by the way, that, as we have formerly shewn, the phrase “the Spirit of God moved,” is not to be understood of locomotion, but taken in the sense of *acted* “upon the face of the waters.”

And now we come to the general result, derived by the author from his previous conclusions; namely, that the coincidence, on so many points, of a Triad principle, is an evidence that the Greek doctrine of the Trinity was known to the patriarchs. From this we must differ. Mr. Cory asks,

“How comes it that a doctrine so singular, and so utterly at variance with all the conceptions of uninstructed reason, as that of a Trinity in Unity, should have been, from the beginning, the fundamental religious tenet of every nation upon earth?”

There is no evidence, we would answer, that

* *Literary Gazette*, August 13, 1836.

it was known universally. Arabia (we take the volume before us) offers none; the north of Asia offers none, much as has been preserved of its former state. The proofs in Peru, we have hinted at as questionable: in Mexico, none exist—so far as we see: but, setting aside all else, how is it that the Jews, the sole records of the Deity's real system, retain no such evidence? No Warburton surely can arise to start a paradox on this as a Theocracy. If the patriarchs held the doctrine, whence the silence observed? and here Mr. Cory, so acute and logical every where else, must leave the non-appearing with the non-existing class. We agree that the Christian did not derive the doctrine from the heathen: but, whatever theories may exist as to the sources of the latter, there is no necessary connexion between the two: and all who have viewed the question in the same light as our author, appear, we must be excused for saying, to have overlooked the fact, that man was not more fit for comprehending, or even receiving, that great mystery, than for the proper understanding the phenomena of creation. The Mosaic institutions, too, were expressly to separate the Hebrews from all other people. The Trinity of Godhead would have been confounded with the Triads of Egypt and Persia. As the poetry of Germany unites the cultivated minds of the different states, so the religion of the Jews would thus have united them with the heathen, and on the highest point. As it was, they forsook their Visible Protector sufficiently often. But, if we come to the "fulness of time" for this revelation, when philosophy and religion had amply prepared men's minds for it, and when it was, in fact, but a part of the Messiah's coming, we shall see that the same argument satisfactorily applies to religions as to astronomical and physical phenomena: namely, that they were developed as required; and not unnecessarily left as a stumbling-block and source of folly to the Jew or the Greek.

We must object *in toto* to the system that alters the radical letters, because they resemble each other, without very good additional evidence. The very facility is the danger. Plutarch might, as Mr. Cory shews, affirm the identity of ChaRoPS with SeRaPiS (p. 97), and *seraph* might thus become *cherub*. But, if he, with all profane antiquity to support him, asserts this, we ask, whence their assertion, and what is their own authority? The answer is, The weight of Egyptian testimony. But, if the Jews preserved a distinction, it was because they were aware of the difference. The religion was theirs, and not Greek nor Egyptian. The value of the latter, therefore, opposed to Hebrew testimony is, we submit, of no weight whatever; especially as Plutarch, &c. lived so long after the memorials of Jewish rites and forms had had ample time for corruption amongst nations so different from theirs, and so ignorant of their creed. If we take, therefore, the Egyptian accounts (admitting these correctly stated), we shall have to make bold work of it in shape of alterations. But of this hereafter; for we must first conclude with Mr. Cory's mythological essay.

This eminent scholar has shewn no small felicity in pointing out the similarity between the histories of Zoroaster and Daniel; nor less judgment in throwing the remarks into a note where a weaker and visionary mind would have intruded them into the text, to build a fresh theory upon it. It is no small claim that the author has on our confidence, that he never abuses it; that no bias of his own ever induces him to mislead his reader, who, safe in the

hands of his sound and accurate guide, can explore the reservoirs of antiquity without fearing that the waters may be tainted in their channel. Every fact is stated, every authority previously weighed, and the results are placed before him in their clearest form. The vast page of classic antiquity has been read and sifted throughout; its testimony is collated, and we have no omissions to dread from ignorance or idleness. This is, surely, no moderate praise; but we trust yet to see the superstructure raised by the hands that have so carefully founded the basis. Mr. Cory is one of the few writers whose knowledge of Greece gives him the right to speak of Egypt. But with the second portion of his volume, the "Chronology," we must include a view of some recent works, in another Number.

The Spas of Germany. By the Author of "St. Petersburg." 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1837. Colburn.

HAVING made an extensive tour of the principal Spas of Germany during last autumn, Dr. Granville has, in these volumes, given us a full description of them, of their medical properties, of the company assembled to try their efficacy, of the modes of travelling to and from them, of the cookery, of the charges, of the country, of the people, and, in short, of all the elements of a continental excursion through foreign lands, with notice more particularly directed to such resorts of health or pleasure. Thus, whilst endeavouring to furnish a useful guide for the invalid, the author has also done his best to render the work generally amusing; and sketches of manners, anecdotes of persons, characters, and incidents, tend to vary his pages in a light and agreeable fashion. That his subject is, as stated, "absolutely new," must be met in a restricted sense, though there is a good deal of novelty in his treatment of it. He separates the mineral springs into geographical groups; and, from personal inspection, makes us fully acquainted with thirty-six, or about a tithe,* of the most celebrated in Baden, Wurtemberg, Bohemia, Bavaria, and Nassau. His outline may be gathered from the following:

"It is a geographical fact, but whether worth recording or not I leave to better physical geographers than I am to determine, that the three great groups of the Bohemian, Bavarian, and Nassau Spas are placed, as nearly as possible, on the same parallel, namely, about the 50th degree of latitude; with an intervening space of five degrees (from the 8° to the 13°) of longitude between the first and third group; the Bavarian group occupying the middle. If two parallel lines be drawn through the central part of Germany, between the two above-mentioned meridians, and of the length of three hundred and twenty English miles, east and west, the one line resting on the fiftieth parallel, and the other fifteen miles above it, the readers will find, at once, all the several spas I have included in the three last groups of my geographical arrangement, embracing the principal and most frequented mineral springs in Germany. They will also immediately remark, that each group is placed either among, or upon, or at the foot of, celebrated ranges of mountains, such as the Bohemian, and the Franconian, the Thüringian, and that of the Taunus. Lastly, they will find that, in point of elevation above the level of the sea, the spas at the extreme east of the line are the highest (being from 790 to 1200 feet high); next,

* The skeleton maps merely refer to above three hundred; but the properties of the thirty-six are well explained in a tabular form at the end of the work.

those of the centre (from 600 to 900 feet); lastly, those of the western extremity of the line (from 300 to 800 feet); the maximum difference being nearly 900 feet of altitude. A communication between the Bohemian and the Bavarian spas exists at the foot and to the south of the great mountain-range, which divides Saxony from Bavaria, through high roads and cross roads, many of which are only passable with a carriage during a short period of the year. The same remark, though not to the full extent, applies to the line of road which places the Bavarian and the Nassau spas in direct communication with each other."

The author sets these German spas far above any which are to be found in England; and seems to consider Wildbad, in Wurtemberg, as about the best, and Ems the worst and dearest of them. We will not trouble our readers with even a list of the names of the rest; but content ourselves with one or two examples of the least professional portions of the work. Here, for instance, is a bath, of which we never heard before:—

"In female patients, and such of the other sex as possess irritable nerves, or who cannot endure the action of exciting baths, or active medicines, the effects of the Liebenzell springs deserve more attention than they seem to have hitherto received. Dr. Pleninger, the gentleman whom I met at Wildbad, and who is a celebrated accoucheur in Stuttgart, assured me, that he found the Liebenzell-bad most strikingly beneficial in female complaints, and that the reputation they had enjoyed for many years, of removing the causes of sterility, was by no means undeserved. This is not improbable, in my opinion; for, when I look at the state of health of the individual patients who require that assistance, and who visit Liebenzell, or Kissingen (another mineral water partaking of the same virtue, situated in Bavaria), I cannot but conclude, that the bath, by setting the health right first, causes the other morbid condition of the system, on which sterility depends, to cease, as a natural consequence. There is an old German ballad commemorative of the latter power of these wells, written in a vein of humorous irony, which, if it carry no weight as a medical authority, shews, at all events, how prevalent the credence in that power must at all times have been. An affectionate, right-minded, and simple-hearted couple, had sighed in vain, after a union of many years, for an heir and representative of their name. The husband, in particular, waxed angry at the disappointment—

"For if we childless die, you know
(addressing his dame.)

Our lands will to my cousin go,
Whom (Lord forgive me!) I detest
More than by words can be exprest."

But, quoth he, in continuation, I remember one of my grandams saying, as how, in a case like yours, to Liebenzell she made a tour, where straight a cure was brought about—

"So to those baths let's take a trip,
And both of us can have a dip;
We shall have children by the dozen,
Which will just vex that rogue my cousin.
They went: propitious was the hour,
And great the crystal water's power," &c. &c.

The good couple returned, much pleased with their excursion, and the success which attended it."

Munich occupies about a hundred pages; at the close of which we read some remarks which well deserve the attention of our rulers—

"Nymphenburg again reminded me of the enormous and striking difference which exists between the provisions made in foreign countries, by their respective sovereigns, for the

recreation, out of doors, of the industrious classes, and those made at home. There, a region of pure and legitimate pleasure and enjoyment, which, in England, would be guarded with a jealous eye, and encircled with a triple brass wall of exclusion, is thrown open freely and unreservedly, on every day in the week, Sunday not excepted, to all classes of people; and heartily do they enjoy the privilege. Its size—its lakes and canals—the fountains—the cascades—the monuments—the various buildings—the *serres*—the receptacles of living animals—the prairies—(in all which the Bavarian park is superior to Versailles)—are an irresistible temptation to the industrious classes to extend their holiday walks thus far, and to prefer such enjoyments to that of besotting themselves with gin—had they even so alluring and fatal a poison at hand, with all the encouragement of low duty upon it from successive chancellors of the exchequer. And, surely, to a government that wishes well to the people, so easy a mode of winning them from a disorganising, denaturalising, and denationalising vice, ought to be adopted, cherished, and worked out with all the energies of sincere patriotism. An empty word, alas!"

From Munich, the route to Salzburg, Gastein, and Hallein, is very interesting. At the latter place, the author visited the salt mines; and we copy some of his remarks thereon, though we certainly differ from him on the first point, which is thus stated:

"As it was discovered, that where the wood was most exposed to the action of the salt-earth, it became harder and harder, and was scarcely ever after liable to decay, all those piles which, when fixed, are not necessarily in contact with the salt parts of the mountain, are previously soaked in brine. Now, here is a hint for a rival company to Kyan's monopoly, which I am convinced offers no greater security against the decay of wood than strong brine would. It will be found on trial that the bichloride of sodium in this respect is as efficacious as the bichloride of mercury employed by Kyan.

The doctor seems to have been a good deal frightened in his descent:—

"Litner (his guide, he tells us) here looked round, for the first time, since we had entered these singular regions; and pulling from my girdle the glove, bid me put it on my right hand, and follow his example. He grinned, at the same time, a smile of encouragement, probably because he saw on my pale face the momentary feeling of my heart. Litner next stretched himself upon the inclined plane, keeping his head somewhat erect, and touching with his body both wooden cylinders, across which his legs were thrown slanting. He held his light with the left, while within the palm of the right hand he grasped the tight rope, keeping the thumb free and aloof from it. There was a momentary pause on my part. Litner had not explained to me the object of this *montagne russe*, as I took it to be; nor where it would lead to; nor how deep it was. The mind of man can, by resolution, encounter the greatest danger without dismay, if it be but seen; against a threatening evil that is known, we can put on the armour of courage, and brave the worst; but to face an evil we know not of, is a task from which the stoutest often recoil. A thousand accidents might happen—giddiness might follow the rapid downward descent for which I was bidden to prepare—my hand might not stand the quick friction of the rope, or cramp might supervene to prevent its proper grasp. Still, others had gone

down before me; and the stern being, then lying at my feet, had done so a thousand times. The situation was one of my own seeking, and there was no receding without shame. I stooped, therefore, on the brink of the dark abyss, behind my guide, seated myself on the cylinders, and placed my feet against Litner's broad shoulders, while, with my hand, passed under the rope, I strove to gain some security by holding it tight. The moment Litner felt the weight of my person inclining against him, he suffered himself to slide downwards, followed by me; and down, down we glided at a giddy pace, my breathing held in suspense, so that the dead silence of the dark cavern into which we were thus plunging, resounded only with the wind-like hissing of the rope, as it passed rapidly over the rough glove on our hands, and with the distant murmuring and splashing of unseen and falling water. In one minute and a half, we were again on our feet at the end of this shaft, called Freudenberge Rolle, three hundred and fifty feet deep. We had now reached the fourth story of the mine, called the Unter-steinberg, where a passage, six hundred and fifty feet in length, leads to a second shaft, very appropriately called 'Jacob's Ladder,' one hundred and eighty-nine feet deep, and placed at forty-six degrees of inclination. On the right and left of this passage the miners were seen, busy at their toilsome task, in parties of four, working with the regularity of soldiers. It is in the passage at the termination of this steep descent, that we find the most productive salt works. The name it bears is that of Johann Jacobs, and in length it measures one thousand two hundred fathoms. Its walls are strongly supported; but between the wooden piles, the stratification of the rock is easily distinguished, exhibiting veins of the flesh-coloured salt in slaty marl. Two other shafts at an angle of forty-three degrees, the Königs Rolle, and the Konhauser Rolle, are descended in the like manner, in order to view the Rupert's Berg, or the lowest stage but one of the mine. Here the visitor is shewn a spacious place like a room, cut out of the rock, called the 'Commissioner's Chamber,' containing the Austrian arms, and the monument of St. Rupert. In a niche scooped out of the rock, specimens of the different strata which occur in the mine are exhibited, together with some Roman antiquities found here in 1825, the date of which has been determined by the royal warder of the Salines, who is a great antiquary, to be one hundred and eighty years before Christ. Hitherto fear had given way to admiration, and fatigue to the pleasure of witnessing these stupendous works of nature and man. But the greatest surprise was yet to come, and great it was indeed, when upon the throwing open of a door which seemed to bar the avenue we were then pursuing, I suddenly emerged from comparative darkness and a narrow pass, into a wide expanse, lighted up all round by hundreds of tapers. These, being reflected from the surface of a dark and still lake of liquid brine, which spreads widely below them, and from the low and extended ceiling above, which was sparkling with the deliquescent moisture of the salt rock, seemed at first to be of ten times their real number. The sudden appearance, too, of several of the miners in their bizarre costume, whispering in low murmurs to each other; some on the brink of this dismal lake, looking on; while others were pushing a flat bark on its liquid surface to the spot on which I stood, inviting me at the same time, and by mute signs only, to embark on it, added to my

first surprise the more intense feeling of interest. At the first glance, one might have fancied himself in a very large square at night surrounded by an illuminated town; and the veins of salt rock, which were of red, green, yellow, white, and blue tints, mixed with crystals of selenite, sparkled and shone like precious stones. Notwithstanding this adventitious splendour around the dark lake, the whole scene forcibly brought to mind many passages of the 'Inferno,' *nella divina commedia*.

'L'acqua era bigia molto più, che perna.'

'Ed ecco verso noi venir per nave,
Un vecchio, bianco per antico pelo,'

who seemed to view me askant, and say:

'Non isperate mai veder lo Cielo:
I vegno per menarvi a l'altra riva
Nelle tenebre eterne in caldo e'n gelo.'

The only way out of this dreary abode, however, was by crossing the lake."

All dangers escaped, however, they, at length, safely revisited the glimpses of the sun.

Having said so much of the mines of Salzburg, we ought to quote the author's opinion upon the chief philosophical question, which his tour may be said to illustrate. He says:—

"The question of thermality, in mineral springs, is involved in mystery. That the heat developed in those springs is of volcanic origin, there is every probability. To say that this cannot be the case, because in the instance of some of the mineral springs, as at Gastein, for example, there are no vestiges of volcanic crust in the neighbouring formations, is only to say that the foyer of a volcano may exist in the bowels of the earth, without being suspected from outward signs. If it exist, however, and the heat of the thermal mineral waters be borrowed thence, might we not suppose that heat, so produced, is different from common heat, in its physiological effects on the human constitution, although our thermometers may rise or fall alike, when exposed to either? I attach no importance to such a conjecture, or its originality; but I think the present the best opportunity of recording it, once for all, as I shall have, in the course of the present work, to speak of other warm springs, and I wish not to return to the consideration of the abstract subject of their thermality. Look at electricity and magnetism: what happens with them? does not either of those principles, fluids, or whatever they may be, measure, at times, an equal degree of quantity, with a very different state of intensity? and do they not, consequently, produce very distinct phenomena in each case? Then, why not view heat in the like manner?"

We will not offer any remarks on this theory, but quote one of the highest authorities on the subject. Dr. Daubeny says—

"Most thermal springs are of volcanic origin; and many cold petrifying springs, he contended, derive the carbonic acid to which they owe that property from the same source, as is shewn by their position in what are called valleys of elevation. Where volcanoes cannot be traced in their vicinity, there are almost invariably the appearances of former earthquakes. Of volcanoes themselves, the lecturer stated that no fewer than 163 existed in an active form in different parts of the world; twelve in Europe, thirty-two in Asia, six in Africa, sixty-one in America, and fifty-two in Polynesia. Extinct volcanoes are even more numerous. Volcanoes usually do not lie isolated, but extend along particular lines of country, as is exemplified in the Grecian Archipelago, in Mexico, and in the Indian Ocean. They are, in the great

majority of cases, near the sea; and when distant, they seem to be connected with others which lie contiguous to some great mass of water. Reviewing the various phenomena he had explained, the learned professor held it to be nowise improbable that a slow volcanic action may be going on for an indefinite period of time, without producing either eruptions or earthquakes, especially if a vent be established whereby the imprisoned gas may make its escape. It is even possible to explain the regular and long-continued evolution of gas from the earth, without imagining the volcanic operations to be proceeding at present; for if we suppose a large mass of rock underneath Bath to have been intensely heated at some distant period, and to contain in its centre a cavity filled with nitrogen gas, the outer portions cooling first would, by their contraction, expel from the cavity a portion of its included gas; and this would go on until the walls themselves of the cavity, and, consequently, the gas itself, began to cool.

These are grave subjects for discussion, and we leave them to the Doctor. The following are more entertaining:—

"A new hypothesis to explain the effect of Gastein on diseases, has been started lately by Dr. Hofrichter, and has met with no favour from his countrymen; but I confess I do not think it so laughable as they have considered it. That physician says—'Gastein, a poverty-stricken Naïad, effects cures which would be impossible for her, did she not act in connexion with the air. She has built her temple nearly three thousand feet above the surface of the sea. Must not the air of this place press the body of a patient, who has lived in a place, for instance, only 435 feet above the sea—3060 pounds lighter than before? Is this nothing? Or is it an indifferent circumstance? It must occasion important changes in the organism of that body. If the patient also bathes, at a depth of two feet, the pressure is 3100 pounds; and if at the depth of three feet, then it will be 3150 pounds, lighter than before. If this change of pressure be repeated for weeks together, once or twice a day, is it wonderful that the most obstinate obstructions of the belly should be removed, that the pores of the skin should be opened, and that the intestines should be stimulated to new life? These effects are improperly ascribed to the tasteless waters of Gastein alone.'"

At Carlsbad, "The manner of remunerating the medical attendants is not regulated by the number of visits or by bills, but is left to the inclination, feeling, and means of the patient. The amount is either forwarded or given at the conclusion of the cure, just as the patient is about to leave Carlsbad. The invalids do not expect to be visited daily, but only as necessity requires. Each physician is certain to see all his patients at the wells, and there the inquiries and consultations often take place, which suffice for the occasion. In this manner only those physicians who have a large number of patients to attend to (like Heidler at Marienbad, for example, who sees 300 patients every morning), can accomplish that object. I could not help expressing to the latter, as well as to De Carro, at Carlsbad, the pleasure it gave me to witness the simple, quiet, and *sans-façon* manner in which this daily intercourse between patient and physician took place at their respective Spas. How different from the stiff, starched, and aristocratic style of the medical visits in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor and Belgrave Squares! The mode of remuneration just alluded to cuts both ways, to use a common ex-

pression, as the following anecdote will prove. The Lord Chief Justice J—, from the 'sister island,' was among the *kurgäste* of Carlsbad of 1833, and attended by my friend, De Carro, whom he addressed, at the end of the season, in English, with all the gravity of a judge, thus: 'Doctor! as to my feelings of gratitude for your successful aid, they are written in my heart, and I need not repeat them. Of what concerns pecuniary matters, I am, I confess, in the deepest ignorance; but if, in the sum which I beg you, herewith, to accept (putting fifty ducats into De Carro's hand), I have committed any mistake, I pray you not to hesitate a moment to enable me to rectify it.' 'My lord!' said as gravely the doctor, 'your lordship's ignorance is to me more precious than the full knowledge which many of the visitors at these springs possess, and I am thankful for it.' Upon which the gravity of the judge relaxed, and off went my lord in an *état de rire*."

We may just notice that there are frequent examples of foreign idiom in the style; and we opine a few instances of personal remark, hardly worth the writer's while, such as his ludicrous portrait of poor John Frost, and his promenade with the Guiccioli at Baden.

A dreadful family misfortune, however, which befel Dr. Granville, during his absence, the accidental death of his eldest son, is touchingly mentioned. It was a heavy blow to an affectionate father's heart, and would turn us from the precision of criticism, were we otherwise so disposed, or had occasion to be dissatisfied with the work. We have not; and therefore recommend it, with its numerous embellishments, to the attention of our tens of thousands of tourists, who, about this season of the year, rush from England, as if it were overspread with plague and pestilence.

The Token and Atlantic Souvenir. Edited by S. G. Goodrich. 12mo. pp. 348. Boston, 1837. Bowen.

THIS is the tenth volume of a miscellany which has done the lighter American literature infinite credit. Nice taste and nice feeling have been its characteristics from the first; and there have been many productions far above the average order of annuals. "The Tiara," "The Man of Adamant," and "The Old Farm-House," whether for the truth they develop, or the spirit with which they are told, deserve very high praise. "Full Thirty," and "All is not Gold that Glitters," are, also, exceedingly well-told stories; and our English readers may be glad to become familiar with the names of Mrs. Sigourney, and Misses Leslie and Sedgewick. We give part of a very amusing dialogue between a young man returning to a farm house, where he had passed part of his childhood, and an old negro, a former attendant.

"Lindsay turned to the spot 'where once the garden smiled,' and found it a wilderness of tall and tangled weeds, interspersed with three or four degenerate hollyhocks, and a few other flowers that had sowed themselves, and dwindled into insignificance. And in the division appropriated to culinary purposes, were some straggling vegetables, that had returned to a state worse than indigenous—with half-a-dozen rambling bushes that had long since ceased to bear fruit. Lindsay had gazed on the gigantic remains of the Roman Coliseum, on 'the castled crag of Drachenfels,' and on the ivy-mantled arches of Tintern, but they awakened no sensation that could compare with the melancholy feeling that oppressed

him as he explored the humble ruins of this simple farm-house, where every association came home to his heart, reminding him not of what he had read, but of what he had seen, and known, and felt, and enjoyed. As he stood with folded arms contemplating the images of desolation before him, his attention was diverted by the sound of footsteps, and, on looking round, he perceived an old negro coming down the road, with a basket in one hand, and in the other a jug, corked with a corn-cob. The negro pulled off his battered wool-hat, and, making a bow and a scrape, said, 'Sarvan, masser'—and Lindsay, on returning his bow, recognised the unusual breadth of nose and width of mouth that had distinguished a free black, well known in the neighbourhood by the name of Pharaoh, and in whom the lapse of time had made no other alteration than that of bleaching his wool, which was now quite white. 'Why, Pharaoh, my old fellow!' exclaimed Lindsay, 'is this really yourself?' 'Can't say, masser,' replied Pharaoh. 'All people's much the same—best not be too personal—but I b'lieve I'm he.' 'Have you no recollection of Edward Lindsay,' inquired our hero. 'Lawful heart, masser!' exclaimed the negro; 'I do b'lieve you're little Neddy, what used to come from town, and stay at old Abraham Hilliard's of summers, and what still kept visiting there, by times, till you got over sea.' 'I am that identical Neddy,' replied Lindsay, holding out his hand to the old negro, who evinced his delight by a series of loud laughs. 'Yes, yes,' pursued Pharaoh, 'now I look sharper at you, masser, I see plain you're 'xactly he. You've jist a same nose, and a same eyes, and a same mouth, what you had when you tumbled down the well, and fall'd out of the chestnut-tree, and when you was peck'd hard by the big turkey-cock, and butted by the old ram.' 'Truly,' said Lindsay, 'you seem to have forgotten none of my juvenile disasters.' 'To be sure not,' replied Pharaoh, 'I 'member every one of them, and a heap more, only I don't want to be personal.' 'And now,' said Lindsay, 'as we have so successfully identified each other, let me know, at once, what has happened to my good friends, the Hilliards, who, I thought, were fixed here for life. Why do I see their house a heap of ruins? Have the family been reduced to poverty?' 'Lawful heart, no,' exclaimed the negro; 'masser Neddy been away so long in foreign parts, he forget how, when people here in 'Merica give up their old houses, it's a'most always cause they've got new ones. Now, old Abraham Hilliard he get richer and richer every minute—though I guess he was pretty rich when you know'd him, only he never let on. And so he build him fine stone house beyont his piece of oak-woods, and there he live this blessed day. And we goes there quite another road. And so he gave this old frame to old Pharaoh; and so I had the whole house carted off, all that was good of it, and put it up on the road-side, just beyont here, in place of my old tumble-down cabin, what I used to live in; that I've altered into a pig-pen. So now me and Binkey am quite comfabbul.' 'Shew me the way,' said Lindsay, 'to the new residence of Mr. Hilliard. I have come from Philadelphia on purpose to visit the family.' 'Bless your heart, masser, for that,' said the old negro, as he held the stirrup for Lindsay to mount; and, walking by his side, he proceeded, with the usual garrulity of the African race, to relate many particulars of the Hilliards and their transit. 'Of course, masser Neddy,' said Pharaoh, 'you 'member old Abraham's

two boys, Isaac and Jacob, what you used to play with. You know Isaac mostly whipped you when you fought with him. Well, when they grew up, they thought they'd help'd their father long enough; and as they wanted right bad to go west, the old man gave 'em money to buy back land. So each took him horse—Isaac took Mike, and Jacob took Morgan, and they started west, and went to a place away back—away back—seven hundred thousand miles beyond Pitchburg. And they're like to get mighty rich; and word's come as Jacob's neighbors is going to set him up for congress; and I shouldn't be the least 'prized if he's presidump. You 'member, masser Neddy, Jacob was always the tonguest of the two boys.' 'And where are Mr. Hilliard's daughters?' asked Lindsay. 'Oh, as to the two oldest,' replied Pharaoh, 'Kitty married Billy Pleasants, as keeps the store over at Candyville; and Betsy made a great match with a man what has a terrible big farm over on Sisakahanna. And old Abraham, after he got into him new house, sent him two youngest to the new school up at Wonderville, where they teaches the gals all sorts of wit and learning.' 'And how are your own wife and children, Pharaoh,' inquired Lindsay; 'I remember them very well.' 'Bless your heart for that, masser,' replied the negro; 'why Rose is hired at Abraham Hilliard's—you know they brungt her up. And Cato lives out in Philadelphy—I wonders masser did not see him. And as for old Binkey, she holds her own pretty well. You know, masser, Binkey was always a great hand at quiltings, and weddings, and buryings, and such-like frolics, and used to be sent for high and low to help cook at them times. But now she's a-getting old,—being most a thousand,—and so she stays at home, and makes rusk, and gingerbread, and molasses beer. This is molasses I have in the jemmy-john; I've jist come from the store. So she sells cakes and beer; that's the reason we lives on the road-side, and I works about. We used to have a sign that Sammy Spokes the wheelwright painted for us, for he was then the only man in these parts that had paints. There was two ginger-cakes on it, and one rusk, and a coal-black bottle, with the beer spouting up high, and falling into a tumbler, without ever spilling a drop. We were desperate pleased with the sign, for folks said it looked so nateral, and Sammy Spokes made us a present of it, and would not take it out in cakes and beer as we wanted him, and that shewed him to be very much of a gemplan.' 'As no doubt he is,' remarked Lindsay; 'I find, since my return to America, that gentlemen are 'as plenty as blackberries.' 'You say very true, masser,' rejoined the negro; 'we are all gemplans now-a-days, and has plenty of blackberries. Well, as I was saying, we liked the sign a heap. But after Nelly Hilliard as was—we calls her Miss Ellen now—quit Wonderville school, where she learnt every thing on the face of the yearth, she thought she would persecute painting at home, for she had a turn that way, and wanted to keep her hand in. So she set to, and painted a new sign, and took it all out of her own head; and gave it to old Binkey, and explained it to us. There's a thing on it that Miss Ellen calls a urn, or a vase; that stands for beer; and then there's a sugar cane growing out of it; that stands for molasses; and then there's a thick string of green leaves with roots twisted amongst 'em; that answers for ginger: for she told us that ginger grows like any other widgeable, and has stalks and leaves, but the root is what we uses. Yet, somehow, folks doesn't seem to understand

this sign as well as the old one. A great many thinks the wase be an old sugar-dish, with a bit of a corn-stalk sticking out of it, and some pasley and hoss-reddish plastered on the outside, and say they should never guess cakes and beer by it.' 'I should suppose not,' said Lindsay. 'But, Masser Neddy,' pursued the old negro, 'all this time we have been calling Abraham Hilliard, Abraham, instead of saying squire. Only think of old Abraham; he been made a squire this good while, and marries people. After he move into him new house, he begun to get high, and took to putting on a clean shirt, and shaving every day, which Rose says was a pretty tough job with him at first; but he parsewered. And he's apt to have fresh meat whenever it's to be got, and he won't eat stale pies; and so they have to do small bakings every day, instead of big ones twice a-week. And sometimes he even go so far as to have geese took out of the flock, and killed and roasted, instead of saving 'em all for feathers. And he says, that now he's clear of the world, he will live as he likes, and have every thing he wants, and be quite comfabbul. And he made his old woman leave off wearing short gowns, and put on long gowns all the time, and quit calling him daddy, which Rose says went very hard with her for a while. The girls being young, were broke of it easy enough, and now they says pappy.' 'Pahaw!' ejaculated Lindsay, whose regret at the general change which seemed to have come over the Hilliard family, now amounted nearly to vexation. 'Now, Masser Neddy,' continued Pharaoh, 'we've got to the new house—there it stands, right afore you. An't you 'prised at it? I always am, whenever I see it. So please a jump off, and I'll take your hoss to the stable, and put him up, and tell the people at the barn that Masser Neddy's come; and you can go into the house and speak for you 'nself.' Lindsay, at parting, put a dollar into the hand of the old negro. 'What for this, Masser Neddy?' asked Pharaoh, trying to look very disinterested. 'Do whatever you please with it,' answered Lindsay. 'Well, masser,' replied the negro, 'I never likes to hurt a gemplan's feelings by 'fusing him. So I'll keep it, just to 'blige you. But I 'spect, to be sure, Masser Neddy 'll step in some day at neger-man's cabin, and see old Binkey, and take part of him dollar out in cakes and beer. I'll let masser know when Binkey has a fresh baking.' Pharaoh then led off the horse, and Lindsay stood for a few moments to take a survey of the new residence of his old friends. It was a broad, substantial, two-story stone house. There was a front garden, where large snow-ball trees

'Threw up their silver globes, light as the foamy surf;

and where the conical clusters of the lilac, and the little May roses, were bursting into fragrance and beauty, and uniting their odours with those of the tall white lily, and the lowly, but delicious pink. Behind the house ascended a woodland hill, whose trees, at this season, exhibited every shade of green, in tints as various as the diversified browns of autumn. Lindsay found the front door unfastened, and, opening it without ceremony, he entered a wide hall, furnished with a long settee, a large table, a hat stand, a hanging lamp, a map of the United States, and one of the world. There was a large parlour on each side of the hall; and Lindsay looked into both, the doors being open. One was carpeted, and seemed to be fitted up for winter; the other had a matted floor, and was evidently the summer sitting-room. The furniture in both, though by no

means showy, was excellent of its kind, and extremely neat; and, in its form and arrangement, convenience seemed to be the chief consideration. Lindsay thought he had never seen more pleasant-looking rooms. In the carpeted parlour, on the hearth of a Franklin stove, sat a blue china jar, filled with magnolia flowers, whose spicy perfume was tempered by the outer air that came through the Venetian shutters, which were lowered to exclude the sun-beams. One recess was occupied by a mahogany bookcase; and there was a sideboard in the other. The chimney-piece of the summer parlour was concealed by a drapery of ingeniously cut paper; and the various and beautiful flowers that adorned the mantel-piece, had evidently been cultivated with care. Shelves of books hung in the recesses; and in both rooms were sofas and rocking chairs. 'Is it possible,' thought Lindsay, 'that this can be the habitation of Abraham Hilliard?'

'There is some graceful poetry; and the frontispiece—a waterfall, with its attendant rainbows—is a very sweet and clear engraving.'

Don Quixote de la Mancha. Translated from the Spanish of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. By Charles Jarvis, Esq. Part I. pp. 48. London, 1837. Dubochet and Co.

THIS commences a fine edition of *Don Quixote*. A work so long celebrated in all modern languages, deserved to be brought out in a superior style here. The admired embellishments of the Paris editions (eight hundred in number) are transferred to the English version of the noble romance of Cervantes, and, on this occasion, the Willoughby press has well sustained the high claims put forth to our applause in "Gil Blas," which we lately noticed in terms of just panegyric. The cuts are carefully worked off; and the text, for accuracy and beauty, cannot be surpassed.

But one of the greatest recommendations of this splendid work we hold to be the copious history of Cervantes, which it is proposed to supply, and of which a part is given in the present number. The events of his life, it is well said, were so varied in their character, and so striking, that it would be difficult to account for their being passed over by former editors, were the difficulty of collecting facts relating to an author who lived three centuries ago not borne in mind. In the present case, that is, in the case of the French edition, from which the memoir is taken, though by no means literally, we are told, that

"A happy coincidence gave M. Viardot opportunities of prosecuting such an inquiry which were denied to his predecessors. Not only had he facilities for studying Spanish manners, in all the several grades which society can furnish, but, favoured by the highest political, as well as the highest literary authorities in the country, he was enabled to make an extended and successful search for documents, facts, and traditions; and the result is a most gratifying picture, in detail, of the author of *Don Quixote*."

In the commentary which follows, supplied by the English editor, we cordially join.

"He has rendered a worthy service to letters and to humanity, for the character of Cervantes well deserves to be known. Like our own Raleigh, it was his fate to shine in strangely dissimilar situations. His was a life of awful vicissitude. But a noble and generous spirit made him great in all—whether we look at him on the day of battle, in the gloom of a Moorish dungeon, or contending with the consuming

cares of ordinary life—we must admire the warrior, the captive, and the man."

And that he does barely justice to his subject, the following deeply interesting extract, connected with the series of bold attempts made by Cervantes to escape from slavery in Algiers, will amply prove:—

"Three miles from Algiers, on the eastern side of the town, there was a garden and summer-house belonging to Kaïd Hassan, a renegade Greek. One of his slaves, named Juan, a Spaniard, native of Navarre, had secretly dug in this garden, which he was employed to cultivate, a sort of cave, or subterranean apartment. Thither, in obedience to directions given by Cervantes, from the end of February 1577, the captive Christians successively repaired, as opportunity offered, and made it their residence. Their number, when Rodrigo left for Spain, already amounted to fourteen or fifteen. Cervantes then, without quitting his master, governed this little subterranean republic, providing for the wants and the safety of its members. This fact, which proves the great resources of his mind, might be somewhat doubted if it were not proved by a multitude of testimonies and documents. He had, for his principal assistants in this enterprise, Juan, the Navarrese above mentioned, who kept the wicket, and would not suffer any one to approach Hassan's garden; and, afterwards, another slave, called El Dorador (the Gilder), who, when very young, had forsaken his religion, and who had recently again become a Christian. The latter was charged with the task of carrying food to the cavern, which no one was allowed to leave but in the darkness of night. When Cervantes thought the arrival of the frigate might be expected, which his brother had undertaken to get sent, he made his escape from the house of Dali-Mami, and, on the 20th of September, after taking leave of his friend, the Doctor Antonio de Sosa, who was too ill to accompany or follow him, he proceeded to take up his abode in the subterranean retreat. His calculation was correct. In the interval which had passed, a ship was fitted out from Valencia or Majorca, under the command of an officer named Viana, who had but lately been ransomed; a man, active, brave, and well acquainted with the coast of Barbary. The frigate arrived within sight of Algiers on the 28th of September; and, after keeping the high sea all day, she approached at night the spot agreed upon, near the garden, to communicate with the captives, whence they might be embarked in a few moments. Unfortunately some fishermen, who had not yet left their vessel, perceived, notwithstanding the gloom of night, the Christian frigate. They gave the alarm, collected a force to act against it, and Viana was obliged to retire to the open sea. He subsequently attempted to approach the shore a second time, but his attempt had a disastrous issue. The Moors were on their guard; they surprised the frigate where it was intended to effect a landing, made prisoners of all on board, and thus defeated the projected escape. Up to that period, Cervantes and his companions had patiently endured, in the hope of regaining their liberty, all the privations, annoyances, and even the sickness, which had been created among them by a long residence in their humid and gloomy cave. But that hope now failed them. The morning after the capture of the frigate, the Gilder, the renegade, who had been reconciled to the church, and in whom Cervantes had reposed the utmost confidence, abjured it again, and hastened to make known to the Dey of Algiers, Hassan-Aga, the

retreat of the captives whom Viana had purposed to carry off. The dey, delighted with such intelligence, which enabled him, according to the custom of that country, to appropriate all those Christians, as lost slaves, to himself, sent the commandant of his guards, with thirty Turkish soldiers, to arrest the fugitives, and the gardener who concealed them. The soldiers, conducted by the treacherous informer, made their appearance unexpectedly, sword in hand, in the cavern. While they were securing the astonished Christians, Cervantes raised his voice, and, with a noble firmness, declared that 'none of his companions were at all to blame; that he alone had induced them to fly, had concealed them; and that, as he alone was the author of the plot, he alone ought to suffer for it.' Astonished at conduct so generous, which went to draw down on the head of Cervantes all the wrath of Hassan-Aga, the Turks sent a messenger to their master, to make him acquainted with what had occurred. The dey ordered that the captives should be conducted to a building reserved for his slaves, and that their chief should be immediately brought before him: Cervantes, loaded with chains, was conducted from the cavern, on foot, to the palace of Hassan, amidst the angry hootings of the excited populace. The dey interrogated him many times, and employed alternately the most flattering promises and the most terrible threats, to induce him to betray his accomplices. Cervantes, deaf to all he could urge, inaccessible to fear, persisted in accusing himself alone. The dey, tired of attempting to shake his resolution, and, doubtless, in some degree touched by his magnanimity, contented himself with ordering him to be chained in his slave-house, or prison. Kaïd Hassan, from the garden in which the fugitives had been taken, ran to the dey to demand that severe punishment should be awarded to all the captives; and, beginning with his slave Juan, the gardener, he hanged him with his own hands. The same fate would undoubtedly have been shared by Cervantes and his companions, had not the avarice of the dey abated in some measure his natural cruelty. But the greater part of the prisoners were claimed by their former masters, and Cervantes himself was again placed in the power of Dali-Mami. Whether he had given the dey some offence, or whether the latter thought this particular captive would be likely to be ransomed at a high price, is not known; but he (the dey) purchased him shortly afterwards, paying for him five hundred crowns. Hassan-Aga, who was of Venetian origin, and whose real name was Andreta, was one of the most ferocious wretches who had given Barbary an infamous celebrity by their monstrous crimes. What P. Haedo recounts of the atrocities committed during his government, surpasses all belief, and makes the reader shudder with horror. He was not less terrible to his Christian slaves, of whom the number amounted to nearly two thousand, than he was to his Mussulman subjects. On this subject Cervantes says, in his 'Captive Captain,' 'Nothing caused us so much torment as the witnessing of the stupid cruelties which my master perpetrated on the Christians. Every day he ordered one to be hanged. One he impaled; he cut the ears off another, and that for nothing at all, or for offences so trifling, that the Turks themselves acknowledged that he committed crime merely for the pleasure of being criminal, and because his natural instinct led him to act the part of butcher to the human race.'"

The Chronicles of Rabbi Joseph Ben Joshua Ben Meir, the Sphardi. Translated from the Hebrew. By C. H. F. Bialloblotzky. Vol. II. London, 1836. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. Valpy.

In this second volume, the learned Rabbi brings down his Chronicles to the year 1553. It is very curious and interesting from the strangely sounding scriptural phraseology in which we read accounts of well-known modern events. We select his detail of the capture of Francis I. at the battle of Pavia:—

"And when the Marquess Pescara, the chief of the emperor's host, saw the people that were naked, he went to the Duke of Bourbon, saying, 'The children are come to the birth, but there is no strength to bring forth. And now speak, I pray thee, kindly to the people which follow thee. And I shall do so also, and we will war against these Frenchmen, and our fame will spread over all the earth; for the day which we desired, we have found and have seen;' and they did so, and they put the battle in array there, and the marquess passed over before them, and he warred against those nations, and they fell slain to the ground before him. And also the Marquess del Vasto filled his hand, and they were counted by him as vain and as nothing, and they slew among them a great slaughter. And when the Swiss saw that the evil was determined against them, they turned their backs, and fled before them. And the Italians and Germans were left to their destruction, and fell slain to the ground. Then did the horse-hoofs stamp, when the horsemen also put the battle in array, and the earth shook at their voice. And the chief captains of the imperial hosts placed five hundred footmen bearing guns, in the midst of the cavalry with subtlety. And it came to pass, as they were fighting, that they suddenly fired their guns on the cavalry of the French, and many of them fell; and the rest fled for their lives, for they feared lest the evil should overtake them; and the viceroy of the emperor and the Duke of Bourbon also filled their hands at that time. And the king also, as well as his nobles, fought on that day, and all his mighty men fell before his face slain to the ground: and the king ran with his sword drawn in his hand, and slew the chief of the Germans, and he fell slain to the ground; also the Marquess Pescara was wounded in his face, his belly, and his thigh; for all this his anger was not turned away, and he spake kindly to his men, and they again put the battle in array and the French were smitten before them, and fled; and they slew the horse of King Francis, who fell to the ground, and they took him, and he was delivered into the hand of the viceroy of the emperor at that time. And also the king of Navarre, and many nobles and honourable men who were with them, were taken in that battle. And many were slain by the edge of the sword; and they were like dung upon the face of the field, and like the corn after the reaper, which none gathereth. And it came to pass, as they were fighting, that the Duke of Alençon saw their distress, and went out from the camp and four hundred horsemen with him. So they fled, and went on their journey to France. And the hosts of the emperor came into the camp of the king upon the slain, and took great spoil, and came to the city with gladness. And the city of Pavia rejoiced and was glad.

The assault and sacking of Rome is thus related—

"And it came to pass on the first day of Pentecost, in the year two hundred and eighty—

seven of the small number, which is the sixth day of the month of May in the year one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven, that Bourbon approached the city, clothed in a scaly coat of mail, to view the walls; and the artillerymen shot, and wounded him in his side, and he fell to the ground. And he commanded his servants, saying, 'Take me away out of the road, and throw a garment over me, lest the courage of those who come to me be softened, so that they stop.' And his servants did to him according as he had commanded them; and he died. And when he was taken out of the road, all the people of the host passed and approached the city, and warred against it with a mighty hand; and it was dark, cloudy, and misty, at that time; and they who were in the midst of it warred, and filled their hand, and the earth shook at the noise of the canons. And the commanders of the emperor's hosts shouted aloud and spake kindly to the men of war; and they warred round about the city, and the groanings of the sons of death were heard from afar, and much people died at that time. And they blew with trumpets and tabrets; and the earth was rent at their noise. And they cast down the walls; and the Germans came into the city. And many princes and honourable men of the land fell at that time; and the Spaniards came, and shouted out with a loud voice, 'Sword! sword!' And the Romans fled before them, and fell in the streets, and they trampled upon them with horses so that they died. And they raised the draw-bridges of the fortress at that time, and much people died there. And men exercised in war gathered themselves in Ponte Sisto to watch, lest the Spaniards should pass. And there were about two hundred men riding on horses. And they slew many of the Spaniards, and many fell slain to the ground, and the city became desolate; and Monte Giordano, and part of Monte Fiore they set on fire, and the city of Rome was in consternation. And there fled the two cardinals, Renzo Orsino and Horazio, into the fortress; and Clement set Renzo at the head of the people, and they set a watch round about. And Rome was given up to be plundered; and the houses were pillaged, and the women were lain with, and the city went into captivity, and most of the priests were cut off from the city. And the nuns they ravished, and squeezed the breasts of their virginity, and plundered their whole property. And they gave up the chief castle which belonged to the pope; and all the high places of the saints they gave up to be spoiled, and they brought out of them vessels of silver and vessels of gold, and graven images, and molten images in abundance. And the bones of the saints they threw into the mire of the streets. And they mocked the cardinals and the priests, and put on their clothes and walked in the streets of the town to blaspheme and to revile: for their way was as the uncleanness of an impure woman in the eyes of these German Lutherans; and Rome became very poor. And also the Jews who were there, were given up to be spoiled, and of them also some fell in that slaughter; and their cry went up towards heaven. And when Clement saw that he had no deliverer, he desired to speak to the viceroy of the emperor, and he came into the city. And every man swore not to hurt his neighbour in those days. And the Spaniards would not let the viceroy go, and Cattinara spake with him, and demanded of him five hundred thousand scudi; and all the priests and all the soldiers which were with him there. And Clement said, 'I will speak in their ears, and return;' so he went away from him. And

he spake in the ears of those men, and they said, 'We will die this time, and in the hand of these proud ones we will not fall.'"

The massacre of Modon:—

"In that year came, 1530, a Turk, a man of Belial, and spake to the heart of the grand-master of Rhodes, and to his brother, saying, 'Arise, let us go unto Modon, and let us make a breach for us therein, for the land is very good. And ye are quiet; be not idle to go, and I will give the tower into your hand; and as ye come ye will come to a quiet and secure people, and these, God has given unto you; why do ye tarry.' And it came to pass, one day, that they hearkened unto the voice of that man, and sent thither a ship bearing wine; and in the lowest part of the ship about eighty men. And the ship came securely into the haven of Modon, and six galleys which they had came after her; no man knew of their coming. And there went upon the first vessel some of the Turks, of the watchers of the city, and they asked at random, for they prophesied and then ceased, 'Are there here any Nazarene dogs?' And they said, 'No; we are true men; the ship bears wine, as much as she can carry; behold, and see.' And they gave them to eat and to drink, as much as their soul desired, until their hearts were merry with wine; and they became drunken with them at that time. The wine was yet in their throat; and the man who spake to them, slew the post-captain of the Turks, who was on the citadel. And he gave the signal, and the men who were in the ship went out swifter than the leopards, and stronger than the lions. And they slew the watchers of the gate with the edge of the sword, and they came into the city of Modon upon that quiet and secure people, according as he had told them. And they slew all whom they met in the markets and in the streets with the edge of the sword; and their wives and their children, and all their property they plundered, and there was none to deliver from their hands, for they were terrified before them. And when the thick smoke ascended from the houses which they burned with fire, the galleys came, even those which were at a distance of ten miles, as an eagle flieth. And they came against the city with two hundred men, and filled also their hands with their swords devouring flesh, and their arrows were drunken with blood; and they stretched their hand unto the spoil. And many of the inhabitants of the city fled at their voices, and were put to flight by the sword, and stayed not; for they knew not whence this great evil came unto them. And many gathered themselves into the palace which was in the midst of the city, whose doors were of brass; and they fortified themselves there, and their lives were unto them a spoil. And it came to pass, at eventide, that two thousand Turks, riding on horses, gathered themselves, and came also into the city with anger, and with wrath, and with a great noise; and the earth was rent at their voice. And the uncircumcised fled before them, and they gathered themselves unto the ships with the spoil and the plunder; there were not missed of them more than twenty-five men. And the captives, whom the ships could not carry, they slew with the edge of the sword. And they returned unto Malta, which the emperor gave them to dwell in [25] after their expulsion from Rhodes, to abide there. And the wrath of Solyman was greatly kindled against them, and against those who joined them. And of the children of Israel, there was not taken even one, for, when they heard their voice, they fled unto the mountain; and their lives were unto them a prey. Only their riches

and all their property the men of Modon plundered, for they were oppressors unto them."

Catharine of Arragon and Anna Boleyn:—
"And Henry, the king of England, divorced his consort, Catherine of Arragon, and took Anna Boleyn to himself to wife. And it came to pass, when they were at Greenwich, in the month of May, joyful and with glad hearts, that a spirit of jealousy came upon him, and he hated her. And he went away from her unto London, his metropolis, and commanded, and they put her brother and his friend into prison; and he sent to Greenwich also, saying, 'Put the queen Anna in prison;' and they did so. And all the people trembled much. And it came to pass, after some days, that they brought her to London, and put her in the Tower, and set a watch over her. And it came to pass, one day, that they smote off their heads from them, so that all three died in one day; then was the king's wrath pacified."

As far as we can judge, the translation is ably executed, though the scriptural style sounds strangely.

Niger Expedition.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

THE interesting extracts furnished by these volumes to our last *Gazette* will have enabled readers to appreciate them. Mr. Oldfield made a last attempt, and ascended the river again on that disastrous occasion when Lander was murdered on his way up to him; and, indeed, this whole effort was one of misfortunes and disappointments. The knavish character of the native rulers of Eboe, Iddah, &c. &c. was more and more clearly manifested; and after it had been sharpened by the plunder of Lander, the disposition to acts of violence was hardly to be restrained. It was by miracle that Oldfield finally eluded the designs of these plots; and how sadly his narrative ends! "On the 18th, I reached London, but in a very infirm state of health, having suffered much in my constitution from exposure to climate and all kinds of privation, and the only European left alive of the crew of the Alburkah who left Fernando Po in November." It is truly melancholy to peruse the fatal details which preceded this appalling notice. In the Alburkah, the captain, mate, carpenters, boatswain, engineers, &c., in all fifteen, perished; and Mr. Oldfield, the steward, a seaman, and a man of colour, only survived. In the Quorra, the captain, Lander, Dr. Briggs, the clerk, mates, &c. &c., in all twenty-four (besides eight or ten Kroomen), left their bones in Africa; whilst Capt. Allen, Mr. Laird, Mr. Hector the purser, and two others, escaped alive. Mr. Laird's account of the early losses is extremely affecting.

"On the 18th, Mr. Andrew Clark, a fine young gentleman about eighteen years of age, died. He had joined the expedition as a volunteer, against my wishes, but with the full approbation of his friends, with whom I was intimately acquainted. Poor fellow! he expired with the utmost calmness, drinking a cup of coffee; and his amiable and obliging disposition having endeared him to the crew, his death threw an additional gloom of despondency over these ill-fated men. In the afternoon, James Dunbar, one of the firemen, died. On the 19th, my chief mate, Mr. Goldie, and my sailmaker, John Brien, followed; and on the morning of the 20th, our supercargo, Mr. Jordan, expired. I thought at the time that Dr. Briggs had died also; as, while he was endeavouring to revive Mr. Jordan, he swooned, and remained insensible for a long time. In the evening of the 20th Mr. Swinton also died;

he was a most respectable man, and filled the situation of carpenter; he was a native of Grangemouth, and having been a resident many years in the Indian Archipelago, thought that no climate could affect him. A few hours after his death, Mr. Millar, our chief engineer, a young man of high promise and respectable connexions in the south of Scotland, followed him. On the 21st November we lost William Ramm, the steward; William Parry, an apprentice; and Gardner, a seaman. On the 22d these were followed by William Ellison, the second mate, and a fine lad about sixteen years old, whom Captain Harries had picked up, and adopted in Dublin: his name was George —, and, I believe, he was respectably connected, and entitled to some property when of age. The 23d of November was a day of respite; but, on the 24th, Hugh Cosnahan, a seaman, died, and for another interval the mortality ceased; the Quorra having lost thirteen, and the Alburkah two men. Two or three days having passed without a death taking place, allowed us to hope that some of us might survive the voyage; but at first, from the mortality occurring so rapidly, few of us expected to be spared to tell the melancholy tale.

"Dr. Briggs became very ill with an attack of dysentery, and removed his cot into the cabin, thinking it cooler than on deck. Mr. Hector being pretty well, was able, in some measure, to attend him. The fever had left me so exceedingly weak, in mind as well as body, that, after Mr. Lander's departure, I lay on deck in a state of almost total unconsciousness; but I was painfully roused from my stupor by the death of my dear friend and companion Dr. Briggs. On the 27th he was brought up from the cabin, and I was shocked to see the ravages which a few days' suffering had made on him. He had never been much reduced by his repeated attacks of fever; but now, so altered was he, that I scarcely knew him. While shaking hands with me, he assured me, with a weak but cheerful voice, that he felt better, and, forgetting his own sufferings, anxiously inquired after mine. We lay side by side for some hours, and he pressed me much to go down into the cabin, as he considered passing the evenings on deck very unhealthy; but I was incapable of moving myself, and, afraid of being carried, my bones being very prominent, and excessively painful when touched. At sunset he was carried down, being then in severe pain, and I bade him farewell, little thinking it was for the last time. On the 28th the pain suddenly left him; on which he told Hector and Sarsfield, who were attending him, that mortification had commenced, desiring them, at the same time, not to tell me of it till all was over. Soon after he expired without a struggle, tranquilly yielding his spirit to Him who gave it. I cannot describe the feeling of anguish and desolation that came over me when I was told of my bereavement. At first, I could scarcely believe the fact that my beloved friend was really gone, and gradually sunk into a state of apathy and indifference to all around, in which I continued for several weeks. Thus died, in his twenty-eighth year, Dr. Thomas Briggs."

An American trading expedition was attended by like mortality, and its objects were all unattained.

We shall not dwell long on minor matters, but conclude with only one or two curious notices. At Iddah, where King Attah played a very false part, we are told by Mr. O.—

"After seeing Cookooga, I joined the queen,

and partook of some Goora nuts and palm-wine; after which I took my departure. On my passing through the yard, I witnessed a curious and novel procession, composed of about a hundred and fifty young girls, several of them the king's daughters, the remainder being the queen's maids. They were dressed in a piece of white cotton fastened below the breasts, with holes cut in different parts of a diamond form, and resembling paper cut for a fire-grate: they were still singing their country songs. Those of seven and eight years were quite naked, and only about twenty of the king's daughters wore clothes: it is customary for them to go in a state of nudity until they arrive at a marriageable age, which is about ten years and a half. The eldest appeared to be about nine or ten years of age. They carried two wooden figures of a male and female, one black and the other white; the white image being intended to represent the *dobo* or devil, and dressed in a most grotesque manner. They were singing a country song, and walked in lines of four or five abreast. A little further on, beneath large tamarind and cotton trees, were the king's musicians. As I approached, they made way for my horse. I was highly delighted with the antics and performances of the king's fool. The band consisted of eight drummers, with drums made of tanned goat-skin, and four fifes formed of cane, with a few holes bored in it. They played very wild, but by no means unpleasant airs, while the jester, a short broad-faced, large-mouthed, good-humoured-looking black, habited in a most capacious robe, and bearing a staff as an emblem of authority, was performing all kinds of ludicrous antics; he spread out his white robe, and, standing on one leg, with the other elevated almost as high as his head, twirled round like a top, at the same time emitting a sound resembling the whistle of a monkey. Every thing bore an appearance of merriment and good humour: and my own people, not even excepting Jowdie my drummer, joined in the dance.

"On the morning of the 31st January, several of the natives were perceived gazing attentively at something in the bush, as if there was something there of which they were afraid. I sent ashore to see what was the matter, and was told that they were witnessing a battle between two snakes. I immediately went ashore, taking with me a double-barrelled fowling-piece; and, on landing, saw two immense snakes of a darkish colour. They were, however, not fighting, and appeared to be secreting themselves; so, catching a glimpse of one, I fired at him, and completely divided him in two. I then looked for the other, and discovered the monster, with its bright eyes and projected fork: I fired at him, and severed the head from the body, which measured six feet ten inches in length. Although I had the bush cleared away, I could neither find the other half of the first, nor the head of the second. The colour of the largest was finer than anything I had ever seen; it was of rich grassy green: about two feet from the tail it was speckled with dark velvet spots. The assembled natives gave a most hideous yell when they saw the two monsters killed; and an intelligent man, pointing to the sun, said that a person would die in six hours after being bitten by either of them."

Before the rains enabled the Alburkah to cut and run from Iddah, and have water enough to pass in safety the Eboe assassins of Lander, lower down, Mr. Oldfield states the extraordinary fact—

"From absolute measurement with a line, I found that the difference in the level of the water in the course of the year was nearly sixty feet."

A concluding chapter contains valuable mercantile data to guide any future attempts, and also a plan for settlements on the river. Were slavery crushed, much might be done both for commerce and civilisation; but till then, we fear that little can be achieved for either. We have now only to add, that a vocabulary of many Honssa words and phrases is given, which will at all times be useful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Guide to Shrewsbury, &c. Pp. 168. (Shrewsbury, Davies).—An excellent Guide to this interesting old town, its antiquities, curiosities, surrounding scenery, botany, and, in short, all that an inquiring tourist could wish to inspect in a visit to Shrewsbury.

The Present State of the Controversy between Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, by Hunter Gordon, Esq. Pp. 117. (London, Whitaker and Co.).—Mr. Gordon contends that the real or apparent growth of the Romish Church arises from the principles of its Protestant rival having been pushed to a dangerous extreme; at least as much, if not more, than from the allurements of the former.

The Mirror, Vol. XXIX. (London, Limbird).—In these Numbers, from January to June, our contemporary well sustains his reputation for judicious selection, popular original papers, and well-chosen and well-executed embellishments.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. NEW PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION.*

THE grand discovery of Kepler, that the squares of the periodic times of any two planets are to one another as the cubes of their distances from the sun, is the foundation of all mathematical astronomy, and can never be disturbed. He deduced from this the three great laws of the motion of the planets in elliptical orbits; of the proportionality between the areas described and their times of description; and of the relations between the squares of the periodic times and the cubes of the distances. But he knew nothing of the cause or causes of these laws, and perceived no universal principle in nature which could produce them. Sir Isaac Newton devotes the first two books of his "Principia" to the illustration and application of the laws and conditions of motions and forces; and, in the third book, frames from these principles a popular theory of the physical constitution of the globe. But he was as ignorant as Kepler of the causes of the forces which produced the motions of which he treats; and has merely given us names, descriptive, as he supposed, of the phenomena of motions as he found them to exist. To describe the causes of the planetary motions, he uses the terms "centrifugal" and "centripetal" forces; the first being descriptive of the motion of a body flying off from the centre of gravity, and the second being descriptive of the motion of the same body towards that centre. The force which causes the formation of these motions is called the "projectile" force, from the ideal analogy of a body thrown off or projected from another, as a tangent runs off from a circle; and the force which causes the latter of these motions is called the force of "gravitation," which was supposed so to destroy the former of these motions, as to keep the body in a curved course round a centre which it could never touch on account of its projectile force, and yet to which it was ever tending by its gravitating

* As the following touches on matters which, at the present time, occupy much of the attention of every philosophical school in Europe, we have no scruple in copying it from an American journal. Without discussing any portion of it, we may suggest that it is likely to furnish subjects for consideration, even in its most questionable positions, and suggestions not unworthy of notice.—*Ed. L. G.*

force. The great difficulty of this theory ever has been the mysterious continuance of the centrifugal, or the original projectile force, notwithstanding the permanent influence of the gravitating force, which is admitted to be universal and immutable. It was, probably, this mystery, which ought not to exist in a perfect system of mathematical philosophy, that so long prevented the otherwise beautifully demonstrated Newtonian theory from taking the place of the Cartesian theory of vortices, which appealed to the imagination, rather than the reason of mankind, and explained all the planetary motions as perspicuously as we see bodies revolving in the currents of a whirlpool, or the gyrations of a pail of water. And it is this mystery, too, which has caused Sir Richard Phillips and other *ci-devant* philosophers to revive the Cartesian system in a modified form, upon the gratuitous assumption of an "elastic medium," which, being set in motion by the sun, regulates the motions of the planets according to their surfaces, densities, and distances. But all the opponents of the Newtonian theory seem to have forgotten that, whilst he demonstrated the motions of these bodies by mathematical reasoning, they only argued about them. The mystery, and indeed error, in which he leaves the causes of motion, did not prevent his arriving at correct conclusions respecting the effect of the causes, be they what they may. Thus, independently of any question concerning centrifugal and centripetal forces, he demonstrated that a conic section was the only curve in which a body could move when acted upon by a force varying inversely as the square of the distance, which Kepler had proved to be the law of planetary motions. Newton, moreover, established the conditions, dependent upon the velocity and primitive position of the body, which were requisite to make it describe a circular, an elliptical, a parabolic, or a hyperbolic orbit; and, although he did not know whether the moving force resided in the centres of the planets or belonged to each individual particle of which they were composed, he yet demonstrated that if a spherical body acts upon another body with a force varying as the distance of the body from the centre of the sphere, the same result would follow as though each of its particles acted upon the distant body according to the same law. All the grand results of the Newtonian theory are right, and no other theory can be right which does not harmonise, in all its leading principles, with one which is confirmed by the concentrating radii of many distinct sources of demonstration. But the Newtonian theory embraces but a very small portion of the philosophy of motion. Allowing for the obscurity which invests his legerdemain doctrine of the projectile force, his system explains the great motions of the universe, and of falling bodies upon the earth, with perfect clearness; yet these motions are few compared to those which produce the existence, growth, and form, of vegetable, animal, and mineral bodies, and which are displayed in the winds, clouds, and other meteorological phenomena of the earth. In short, Newton did not know that there was but one cause of universal motion, and, therefore, did not know where that cause was to be found. In this respect, then, a greater than Newton is here. Dr. Sherwood has discovered and demonstrated that there is but one cause of all motion, wherever it exists, and that this cause is the electric fluid, in its positive and negative actions. The phenomena of all motion, whether in the planets or in the minutest atoms of matter, are luminously explained and

demonstrated, *seriatim*, in the new theory, that all matter, of whatever bulk or minuteness, and in whatever modification, possesses a positive and negative electricity. The grand law of this new system is, that when the positive and negative forces or fluids of electricity are equal, the body is inert, and incapable of motion; and that, when they are unequal, motion commences upon the following simple and easily remembered principles:—1. The positive fluid repels the positive, and attracts the negative. 2. The negative fluid repels the negative and attracts the positive. And these are at once the causes of universal motion, and the only laws by which it is governed. It is contended and demonstrated, that these simple rules, which are well known to be true with regard to the magnet, are true with regard to every other body, and particles of bodies. The practical application of this discovery to the arts and sciences, must lead to results too magnificent in their extent, and too important to mankind, to be conceived by any but the strongest and most comprehensive minds. Such minds, if acquainted with the electrical sciences, will immediately perceive a boundless field of knowledge before them; but it is only by applying this discovery systematically to some one branch of knowledge, by way of experiment, that any adequate idea can be formed of the depth and enrapturing beauty of the certainty which will stamp every step of its application. When we say that it will enable us to decide as positively upon the motions which produce all the forms, hues, and qualities of matter, as Newton has upon those which regulate the distant worlds of the sky; and that we shall be enabled, by calculation, to predict the results of all chemical, atmospherical, medical—ay, and mental changes of motion, with as much certainty as astronomers predict the returns of planets and comets, we do but rely upon one universal and immutable law of nature, hitherto but partially known to mankind. The useful and philanthropical application of this discovery has, as yet, been confined to the cure of chronic diseases, by diverting the morbid action of the electric fluids from the parts affected, and restoring a healthful and natural balance of the positive and negative forces. But the seemingly miraculous effects of this discovery upon these diseases, warrant the expectation that it will ultimately be applied to others with equal success; and that it will soon extend to chemistry, the mechanic arts, and, indeed, to every branch of science, we cannot doubt. The laws of motion, we beg to repeat, are, that the positive repels the positive and attracts the negative; and that the negative repels the negative and attracts the positive. To demonstrate these laws, Dr. Sherwood has magnetised, that is, has given magnetic polarity to a united steel ring, an operation declared in all works upon magnetism to be impossible, and which has often been tried in vain. The ring is of flat untempered steel, a quarter of an inch thick, an inch and a half wide, and eleven inches inside diameter. The opposite points of the diameter being negatively and positively magnetised by means of the currents of the galvanic battery, to give the north and south poles, a pocket compass is placed on the point where the line of the equator crosses the line of the axis between the two poles. The north point of the needle being positive, and the north [south ?] negative; and the north pole of the ring being negative, repels the negative and attracts the positive end; and the south pole of the ring being positive, repels the positive and attracts the negative end of the

needle, and thus demonstrates the above laws of motion. The position of the needle, thus pointing due north and south, is a demonstration that the currents of the electric fluid are in the line of its direction. By increasing or diminishing the positive force of the south pole of the ring, the needle departs from a due north and south direction, and exhibits that phenomenon of the marine compass called the variation of the needle; and thus demonstrates that an equal balance of the negative and positive force is necessary to the correct direction of the needle. By moving the compass from the line of the axis to the outside of the ring, beginning at the line of the equator, and moving it round the circle (either north or south, but, say north), the phenomenon of the dipping needle is displayed, and the error of all geographers and navigators, in supposing that there is a magnetic pole (as marked upon globes) distinct from the true north pole, is demonstrated. The positive end of the needle begins to dip as it approaches the negative or north pole, until it comes to the 90th degree, which is the true pole, when it becomes perpendicular. And if Captain Ross, or any other person, had reached that degree, he would have found the needle become perpendicular, and thus have discovered the true magnetic pole. By this experiment we also discover an infallible rule for ascertaining the exact latitude and longitude of any place, by calculating together the variation and dip of the needle at that place. This problem, so immensely important to navigators, has never been accurately applied, because the true magnetic pole has never before been discovered, but a false one substituted in its stead. The correctness of the solution of this problem may be proved by reversing the process, and giving the latitude and longitude to find the dip and variation. By moving the compass midway upon the flat surface of the ring, we avoid the dip of the needle; for the currents from the negative and positive edges of the ring acting equally upon the positive and negative poles of the needle, keep it parallel with the line of its direction, and thus shews that the dip of the needle on the outer edge is occasioned by the greater attraction between the positive pole of the needle and the negative pole of the earth, than between the negative pole of the needle and the positive pole of the earth, when in the northern hemisphere. These two experiments shew, that the dip of the needle and the variation of the needle arise from the same cause, and bear a ratio to each other that may easily be calculated. We have not time, to-day, to explain the beautiful and instructive phenomena of a ring with four and eight poles, nor those of a solid ball of magnetised steel, which Dr. Sherwood has also made; but we have made ourselves acquainted with all the principles upon which they depend, and will illustrate them at an early opportunity. We can assure our readers, that, if these subjects are not the most amusing that we could provide for them, we know of none more important or interesting than those which we shall occasionally select from this great philosophical discovery to blend with lighter matter.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the council of this Society, convened for the purpose of deciding upon an address to the throne, it was announced that her Majesty had most graciously signified her intention of becoming patroness of the Society, and had commanded that the annual royal premium, given "for the promotion of geographical science and discovery," should be continued as before. The following address

was agreed upon, and was presented to her Majesty at the levee, on Wednesday last, by Mr. Hamilton, president of the Society.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the president and council of the Royal Geographical Society, beg leave to approach your throne, and most respectfully to offer, in the name of the Society, our sincere condolence on the occasion of the death of his late Majesty. In common with all classes of your Majesty's subjects, we have to deplore the loss of a beloved sovereign, but the Royal Geographical Society have especial cause to revere the memory of William the Fourth, as their first gracious and munificent patron. Yet, whilst we are expressing our deep sense of gratitude to our late sovereign, we feel that the cheering duty awaits us of respectfully offering our congratulations on the happy accession of your Majesty to the throne of a great empire; and we beg permission to offer our heartfelt thanks for your Majesty's gracious condescension and munificence in granting to us the honour of your royal patronage, and in bestowing upon the Society a royal premium for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery. England has achieved some of her proudest triumphs in geographical discovery under the sovereignty of a Queen; the annals of our country record the names of Drake, the celebrated circumnavigator, and of Raleigh, the adventurous discoverer—both distinguished during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and we confidently anticipate that the reign of your Majesty will be equally famed for its glory and prosperity, and for the promotion of geographical knowledge. That your Majesty's reign may be rendered illustrious as the era of important discoveries, which may diffuse the blessings of civilisation throughout the globe, as well as endear to the affections of a free and grateful people, is the earnest wish and ardent prayer of your Majesty's loyal subjects the president, vice-presidents, and council, of the Royal Geographical Society.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

THE following subjects have been announced by the Council for original communications, and for premiums, during the ensuing session:

1. The nature and properties of steam considered with reference to its application as a moving power for machinery; 2. The warming and ventilating public buildings and apartments, with an account of the methods which have been employed most successfully for ensuring a healthy state of the atmosphere; 3. An account and drawings of the original construction and present state of the Plymouth Breakwater; 4. The ratio, from actual experiment, of the velocity, load, and power of locomotive engines on railways, 1st, Upon levels, 2d, Upon inclined planes; 5. Drawings, description, and account of the principles of Huddart's rope machinery at Limehouse (which works are open to the inspection of any candidate); 6. The sewerage of Westminster; 7. Drawings and description of the shield at the Thames tunnel, with an accurate account of the method by which it is advanced and worked.

In pointing out the above subjects, the Council have stated that it is not intended to confine the premiums of the Institution to memoirs and drawings on them alone, but that all communications of value should be rewarded.

**LITERARY AND LEARNED.
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**

ON Saturday, professor Wilson in the chair, various donations to the library were laid upon the table, and members were elected. The secretary read a letter, addressed to the president, by Sir John C. Hobhouse, communicating

the information that Her Majesty had been pleased to signify her consent to become patroness of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. An extract from a letter, addressed to Sir Charles Forbes, by thirteen Parnis of Bombay, was read. The writers expressed their high sense of the honour conferred on them by their election into the society, and their desire to promote its utility as far as might lie in their power. The chairman read some portions of a memoir of the late learned director of the society, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., written by his son, E. Colebrooke, Esq.; and which, it is probable, will appear in the next publication of the Society's Journal. The following is an abstract of such portions of the memoir as were read to the meeting. Mr. Colebrooke was born in 1765; and was the son of Sir George Colebrooke, an East India Director. He was distinguished very early for a fondness for reading, and was desirous of entering the church. Although he never attended schools, but received all his education from a private tutor, whose superintendence ceased when his pupil had attained the age of fifteen, it is stated that, at that early age, he was as far advanced, both in his classical and mathematical studies, as many youths are on leaving the universities; he was also well acquainted with French and German. From the age of twelve to sixteen he resided in France; and, in 1782, he was appointed to a writership in India. On his arrival there, he lived a very sedentary life, for nearly a twelvemonth, when he was placed in the Board of Accounts, in which he was engaged as long as he remained at Calcutta. Several letters were read, which were written during this period; from some of which it appears that he was, at that time, no admirer of Oriental studies. One of his letters is singular, as coming from one who was destined to become afterwards so zealous and accomplished an Orientalist. He there alludes to the difficulties he experienced in his studies from want of leisure and assistance. He says that, with two exceptions, no one in India is learned. Wilkins, he writes, is Sanscrit mad; but he adds, that "he has more materials, and more general knowledge respecting the Hindus, than any other foreigner ever acquired since the days of Pythagoras." He seems to have been, at first, discontented with his situation in India; regrets his coming to it; and often speaks of embracing a new profession; of turning farmer; of doing any thing, in fact, rather than remain as he was, when he had no prospect of ever earning enough to live upon. But a subsequent letter, written when prospects were brighter, describes his former feelings as exaggerated, and states the only real objection to India to be its great distance from home. After three years' residence in Calcutta, he was appointed to a situation in the revenue department at Tirhoot. While engaged here, he acquired a fondness for field sports, which never left him until he was incapacitated by old age from taking a part in them. Here his studies were continued; though we have little account of his progress. In one of his letters he speaks of the excellence of the Hindu astronomy; and says that it affords internal evidence of remote antiquity. In another, he alludes to his study of Arabic; says it is more difficult than Greek; and not likely to recompense the student for his trouble. In 1789, he was removed to Purneah, where his abilities soon brought him into notice. The arrangement, afterwards known by the name of the permanent settlement, was then

preparing. Superior talents were required; and Mr. Colebrooke was named one of a deputation to investigate the resources of that part of the country. In the course of this duty, he collected the information which led to his first essay in authorship, "Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal." In this treatise he advocated a free trade between Great Britain and India; an example of freedom which his friends feared would seriously commit him with his honourable masters. "You may think yourself fortunate," said one of them, "if you remain in the service." After eleven years' residence in India, Mr. Colebrooke began the study of the Sanscrit language, in which he afterwards became so eminent. His motive was the intelligence of the mathematical and algebraical treatises in that tongue, which he subsequently translated and published. His success in this study was complete. The translation of the great Digest of Hindu Law, which had been compiled under the direction of Sir W. Jones, and which the death of that accomplished scholar prevented him from publishing, was confided to Mr. Colebrooke, and finished within two years, during which his application was so intense, that his friends feared for his life. While engaged in this work, he was appointed to a judicial situation at Mirzapore; an appointment with which he expresses himself highly gratified; the place being retired, pleasant, healthy, and, above all, being in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Hindu college of Benares. Here he continued the digest; and, in a letter dated 3d January, 1797, he notices the termination of this great work, and expresses his hopes and fears for the success of his "literary bantling." After the reading of this letter, the meeting broke up, and the chairman announced that the sittings were adjourned till December.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS
FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.**

Monday.—British Architects, 8 P.M.; Marylebone Literary, &c., 8½ P.M., and Monday following.

Tuesday.—Zoological, 8½ P.M.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Paul preaching at Athens. Designed and drawn by Raffaele; engraved by John Burnet.

THE discovery of a new mode of engraving is no trifling event in the history of the fine arts; and when to perfect novelty of style, extraordinary facility of execution is added, the announcement of such a discovery must necessarily excite great and general interest. To Mr. Burnet, of whose graphic productions we have often had the gratification to speak with high praise, the merit of this valuable invention is due. Although he calls it merely "etching," it must be manifest to the most superficial observer, that it does not belong to any description of etching with which the world has been hitherto acquainted. The process is evidently a mechanical one; but then it is as evident that it would be unavailing except in the hands of an able artist. It appears to be especially applicable to works in the superior classes of the art; for, to the representation of the qualities which distinguish and dignify those classes, namely, composition, character, drawing, and effect, it seems perfectly equal; while in the representation of all the humbler qualities com-

* We understand that the production of a plate does not require more time than that of a drawing on paper. The same may be said of lithography; but then lithography is capable of yielding only a comparatively small number of impressions.

prehended in the term "high finishing," it cannot pretend (at least at present) to rival the various modes of engraving heretofore in use.

In his prospectus, Mr. Burnet himself says of the plate under our notice, that it is one of "a series of engravings on steel, on a large scale, from the best works of the great masters, in a broad style of execution, which will convey their leading principles and features, and at a price so low as to put them within reach of the husbandman and the mechanic."

"And that," we hear a critic exclaim, "is precisely our objection to the invention: it will tend to make the fine arts cheap and common." "And that," we answer, "is, in our opinion, precisely the recommendation of the invention: it will tend to make the fine arts cheap and common." The days are happily passed when it was considered desirable to confine knowledge and intellectual gratification to the upper classes of society. Why should the people, emphatically so called, be prevented from receiving any humanising impression that may diminish their indulgence in sensual and brutal enjoyments? Would it not be well if you could induce "a husbandman or a mechanic" to lay out in a print, from one of the cartoons, the money which he would otherwise worse than squander in gin and tobacco? Why should the eye of the poor man remain uneducated and ungratified? Why, as regards him, should "wisdom at one entrance," be "quite shut out?" As to any worldly injury to be apprehended by our existing engravers, it appears to us that the extensive circulation of works of art, which this invention promises, will be most beneficial; as it must disseminate an understanding and love of art, and, in its results, increase the demand for that species of engraving which requires long and laborious efforts.

Snap-Apple Night; or, All Hallow Eve.
Painted by D. McClise, A.R.A.; engraved by J. Scott. Hodgson and Graves.

Who does not recollect the laughing crowd that perpetually surrounded this most amusing picture at Somerset House, a few years ago? It was noticed, in the *Literary Gazette*, at the time; but the following description, by our many-gifted friend Lover, is so graphic, that, although rather exceeding the limits which we prescribe to ourselves on such subjects, we cannot refrain from inserting it:—

"*Snap-Apple Night; or, All Hallow Eve, in Ireland.*—'And, pray, what is 'Snap-Apple Night?'" "I see you have never been in Ireland, by the question, and I pity you." "That's a very Irish way of answering my question, therefore I must be English enough to ask you again. What is Snap-Apple Night?" "The eve of the twenty-ninth of September—and—" "Ay! what the Scotch call Hallowe'en." "There now, the moment I begin to answer you you interrupt me with your Scotch knowledge. Now, if you interrupt me again, I won't say another word about the matter; so let me have all the talk to myself, or you may die in ignorance. The twenty-ninth of September is remarkable in many ways; it is celebrated for the payment of rents (which is not pleasant, but to those who get them); for the murder of geese, and the killing of care; and if you want to see how that is done in Ireland, look before you at this picture of McClise's, and you'll know all about it. Let us begin at the beginning, as the old stories say; but this is an Irish story, and has neither beginning nor end; for you don't know where to commence, and, after going over it, you find you're not done; but, as

it is 'Snap-Apple Night,' look at the game, which gives the evening its name, going forward. There—observe those whirling cross-bars of lath, with flaming candles at two opposite ends of the merry-go-round, and tempting apples at the other; and see the open mouth of the adventurous peasant who is going to make a bite at the fruit,—and what a mouth!—the sweet child at his foot seems to look with wonder at its capacity. Look at the fellow behind him grinning with pain, having made an unsuccessful bite, and caught the candle instead of the apple; and see that hand thrust from behind a backward group, giving the machine a malicious twitch to increase its speed, while the laughing girl, who enjoys the trick, lays her hand on the encircling wrist of an admirer, who seems to think less of catching apples than pretty waists. But turn to the fire-place—there are the mysteries peculiar to the night going forward. See that young fellow, who has scarcely blunted a razor yet, looking with all his eyes at the charming face of the girl who holds two neighbouring nuts on a fire-shovel—interesting instrument in the magic art; he points to the nuts which they are going to burn, emblems of their own hearts;—if they burn steadily together 'tis all right, and what a touching expression of sentiment is on the lovely face of that girl! she seems to have a reverential reliance on the mystery she is about to celebrate, and no priestess of old could await the answer of the oracle with more faith than she seems to place in a nut-shell. And more love-making is going on beside the fire—'faith it's a warm corner. Here's a party who have been playing at forfeits, and a merry girl is now releasing the pledges given in the course of the game. She holds up a shoe, and says, 'what is to be done to the owner of this superfluous thing?' and you see it is the person whose head is on her knee is the owner of the shoe; and observe the cunning peep he is endeavouring to steal, as he half suspects whose game it is,—while she looks to see he's not looking; now it's a toss up whether he's looking at his own shoe or her eyes. 'Tis dangerous work playing forfeits. What a pretty modest creature is that who is pouring molten lead through the loop of a key into a bowl of water, to augur from the forms it may assume, what may be the occupation of the future husband of the tempting lass in the foreground! I imagine it is the sly fellow behind her intends to be 'that same,' and whatever his future occupation may be, his present one is very agreeable however: let go the girl, you young rascal, and though she has a very pretty shoulder, you ought not to kiss it behind her, and before other people. And there you are, my old lady, telling fortunes on cards; and whose fortunes are you telling? no one need ask, for the two young people who are whispering at your back seem to have told their own fortune without the aid of cards, although they wish to go through the ordeal of a packed jury. And who is that standing behind them—he seems 'far more genteel' than the rest of the company. Why 'tis Crofton Croker, or, as he is familiarly called amongst his friends, 'The honourable member for Fairy-land.' There you are, Crofty, my boy! with your note book in your hand, and may-be you won't pick up a trifle in such good company. And behold that capacious tub of water, and the boy 'bobbing for apples' which float upon its surface; this I look upon to be the most useful of the games for young people, as it serves to wash their faces. But what a deal of noise they are making in the other corner! no wonder; there's a

fiddler, and a fifer, and a piper. Stop my ears, for God's sake. Though I'm glad to see there's a young vagabond going to give me great relief by sticking a pin into the piper's bag, and so making a safety valve for any one who has the misfortune of having ears in such a place. That's right, you young urchin!—I mean the other urchin—tickle his ear well—stick it into him;—see how the fiddler grins and grimaces as the imp pokes the straw into his ear, but he dare not stop for the life of him, because that plump and springy colleen is dancing with as thorough a Pat as ever footed it over a clay floor, a door in a tent, or the green sod; and look at the 'bit o' timber' he is flourishing over his head—in throth it wouldn't be safe for any piper or fiddler in Ireland to 'put back the tune' and baulk Paddy of his dance, for he is dancing with all his might, and may-be he isn't happy—and no wonder, for the man wouldn't deserve a leg to stand on, that couldn't 'keep it up' before the bit of game forinst him. She seems inclined to dance him down, and, indeed, she's full of vivacity; but Paddy's fresh yet, and snaps his fingers. Is there a king on this earth so happy as Paddy before that girl? not one—though there may be some of them better dressed. By the by, Pat, you are rather scarce in buttons, and you're a rash man to dance so bowld, and the corderoyers so tinder. Who the deuce are so quiet here in the corner? Oh! some old people who are enjoying themselves over 'the drop o' dhruink.' See the woman feeding a child with whiskey; how horrid!—though her neighbour with the twitch of his thumb to his gossip, and the rich twinkle of fun in his eye, seems to relish the joke—but stop—we have seen that face before;—it is Sir Walter Scott—yes—the Wizard of the North has come to see fun in the West, and no wonder we did not know him at once, for he is here in masquerade. Well done, McClise! it was a stroke of genius to place him in disguise; for none knew so well how to assume any character he pleased."

We have only room to add, that Mr. Scott has been very happy in translating into his own art the humour of this rich and multitudinous composition.

The Covenanter. H. P. Parker, pinxit; W. O. Geller, sculptit. Ackermann and Co.

TALK of Harlequin's wooden sword! What are its powers of transformation compared with those of the pencil? Here is our old friend, the smuggler, the "looker-out," converted into the psalm-singing, though stern, member of "a persecuted kirk," so finely described in "Old Mortality." We acknowledge that the expression is very characteristic: still we think that Mr. Parker, whose works are always distinguished by vigour and ability, does not do justice to his own talents, in thus copying his previous conceptions, and adapting them to new subjects.

Fest-Kalender. von Fr. G. Pöchl, G. Görres, und ihren Freunden. (*Festival-Calendar*, by Fr. G. Pöchl, G. Görres, and their Friends.) 4to. Parts I. and II. Numbers 1 to 10. Münich. London. Schloss.

THIS beautiful and cheap collection of the choicest German ballads has attracted our notice by the extreme beauty and simplicity of its embellishments. We are, perhaps, wrong in saying its embellishments, for the book is all embellishment, being entirely printed in lithography. It consists of a series of popular German ballads, each occupying a place in a quarto page, surrounded and interwoven with

illustrative tracery and drawings, the latter being spirited imitations of the fine wood-cutting of the old German masters. Each number contains eight leaves, and is published in London at the singularly moderate price of sixpence.

MUSIC.

Great Concert-Room, Her Majesty's Theatre.—Signor De Begnis, so deserving of public favour, has this year been most unlucky in his time. His concert, on Monday, was not so well attended as it should have been, owing, probably, to the prorogation of parliament on that day. The programme was certainly the most attractive of the season; and, although its promises were not quite fulfilled, the music substituted was so delightful that one could scarcely regret the change. Lablache and Rubini did not sing, as announced; but even they, superb as they ever are, were scarcely missed amidst the phalanx of talent assembled.

DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Tuesday, the new opera of *Udegonde*, by Marliani, postponed from Saturday, was produced, the Queen being present on the occasion. It is a very poor composition; but, being written for Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache, these accomplished artists did every thing for the music which could possibly be done. Out of their sphere we presume it will never be heard.

Drury Lane.—On Wednesday, a musical night was given, in aid of the fund for erecting a monument to the great composer, Beethoven, at Bonn. The selection was excellent, and the performances, in many respects, quite equal to the occasion. The theatre had closed for the season on the preceding night, with a lugubrious address on generalities.

Covent Garden Theatre.—We rejoice to learn that our national drama is likely, at least and at last, to have one fair trial more. Mr. Macready has become the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre; and is vigorously employed in embodying a corps fit to represent the noblest conceptions of the poet. We trust, indeed we cannot doubt, that the public will justify this effort, and shew that taste and good sense (not to speak of good manners and morality) have not yet abandoned the patronage of the British stage.

Haymarket Theatre.—*A Tale of a Tub.* This little comedy may be truly called a pleasing absurdity. To be amused with it, we must deal gently with the plot, and grant that Madame Du Barry, the proud, the omnipotent Madame Du Barry, would enter into a public wrangle in the streets of Paris with one of her relations, a poor girl who mends stockings, and works in a kind of tub, from which the drama takes its name. We must further grant that that voluptuous, yet keen and subservient courtier, Lauzun, would place this same stocking-mending maiden in a grand hotel, in the midst of affluence, and leave her fame unsullied, for the mere purpose of insulting Du Barry. Add all this to a little sentimentality respecting a cousin killed in a duel, and to the old anecdote of one lady making a foot-cloth of a piece of stuff whose texture another lady boasts exists in her robe alone, and we have the play complete. The acting of Mrs. Humby (the stocking mender), who was the main support of the affair, was excellent in appearance, manner, and *naïveté*. Mrs. Nisbett looked every inch a *Madame Du Barry*. The dialogue sparkled here and there with some flashes of wit; it

abounded, too, with more scraps of morality than, perhaps, were ever uttered in the vicious court of the fifteenth Louis; but in this Mrs. Gore has shewn her taste, turning evil into good. On the whole, we were inclined to heartily join with those who lauded this trifle.

VARIETIES.

The Queen.—We, last week, noticed a fine medallion portrait of our late lamented sovereign, and have now the satisfaction of seeing before us, in the same style, from the same source, and by the same publisher, an equally capital likeness of our youthful Queen. It is not only a triumph of machinery in this branch of art, but a charming composition, in which beauty and simplicity are exquisitely combined by the taste of Mr. Wyon, and the countenance of her Majesty (whose head, by the way, is admirable for the purposes of sculpture) is given in profile, in the most pleasing and interesting manner.

Weather-Wisdom.—Between the old St. Swithin influence, and Mr. Morrison's "square of Venus and Saturn on the 17th," we have certainly had the promised and welcome rain. The warmth has also been great: of the lightning we have seen nothing. Now for the next: "Tolerably fair, warm weather prevails till 24th. The 25th and 26th denote hail and thunder. The conjunction of Venus and Jupiter on the 27th brings fair and hot summer weather. 28th, changeable."

New Parachute.—A Mr. Cocking, having perfected a new description of parachute, one of large dimensions, which descends, not as an umbrella, outspread, but as an inverted cone, with the apex towards the earth, is announced to make an experiment with it from Mr. Green's balloon on Monday. The principles and calculations seem to promise that there is no danger to be apprehended; but, still, it is a nervous attempt.

Mr. Buckingham has issued an address to the public, in which he takes leave of us for several years, and announces his intention to make a voyage of prodigious extent, throughout North and South America, the Eastern seas and settlements, China, Syria, Turkey, &c. &c. His object is to diffuse civilisation, and improve every country, by impressing the doctrines of *Temperance, Education, Mercy, and Peace*. He promises to publish a narrative of his progress two or three times a year, as occasion may require, and opportunity admit.

The New Exchange Hotel, now building at New Orleans, is estimated to cost 550,000 dollars, and its furniture, 120,000.

Transatlantic Weather.—A New York paper, of June 12th, says, that it was warm enough in the west to roast a salamander!

American Expedition to the Southern Ocean.—The latest American journal (the "New Era," of 12th June) states, that the Rev. W. Colton, of the navy, has been appointed historiographer to this expedition (noticed in our report of the Geographical Society of London); but adds, "it has been so long in starting, that we fear it will end in smoke."

Literary Honours in France.—The king has conferred on Victor Hugo the rank of commander in the Legion of Honour, and on Alexandre Dumas the cross of the third class.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Frederick C. Skey, on Ulcers and Granulating Wounds, 8vo. 5s.—The Cry of the Poor, a Poem, post 8vo. sewed, 2s.—The Poetical Works of Lewis Glyn Cothe, a Welsh

Bard, Part I. 8vo. 8s.—Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage, Vol. IV. 4to. 3l. 3s.; Ditto, Large Paper, 5l. 5s.—Brief Memoirs of N. Farrar, M.A. by the Rev. T. M. Macdonough, 2d edition, 12mo. 4s.—Thoughts for the Day, second series, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—The Bible and Spade, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—The Cottage Preacher, by S. Henderson, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—Guide along the Danube, by R. T. Claridge, 12mo. 8s.—The Language of Birds, with 12 coloured Plates, by Mrs. G. Spratt, 18mo. 10s. 6d.—Calvin's Christian Theology, by S. Dunn, 12mo. 12s.—The Simpson's Plea for Religion, with an Appendix, 13th edition, 12mo. 5s.—The Last Expedition to Central Africa, by M. Laird and R. A. Oldfield, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.—A Breviary of the Poor Laws, by W. Robinson, L.L.D. 14s.—The City of the East, and other Poems, post 8vo. 3s. 6d.—Select Oration of Cicero, by Professor Anthon, 12mo. 7s. 6d.—Cancer Extirpated without the Knife, by T. Batsey, 8vo. 3s. 6d.—A Turkish Grammar for Travellers, &c. in English and French, by W. Schroeder, new edition, 8vo. 6s. 6d.—On the Right to Begin and the Right to Reply in Trials by Juries, &c. by W. M. Best, 8vo. 5s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1837.

July.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday ... 13	From 39 to 73	29.76 to 29.75
Friday ... 14	... 47 .. 75	29.73 .. 29.76
Saturday ... 15	... 47 .. 74	29.71 stationary
Sunday ... 16	... 41 .. 67	29.66 .. 29.93
Monday ... 17	... 40 .. 73	29.93 .. 29.96
Tuesday ... 18	... 47 .. 69	29.92 .. 29.77
Wednesday 19	... 47 .. 74	29.77 .. 29.74

Wind, S.W.

Except the mornings of the 16th, 17th, and 19th, generally cloudy, very heavy showers of rain at times; thunder and lightning on the afternoons of the 14th and 16th. Rain fallen, .405 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

Latitude ... 51° 37' 32" N.
Longitude ... 3 51, W. of Greenwich.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the Meteorological Society, June 1837.

Thermometer—Highest.....	79.00 .. the 24th.
Lowest	56.50 .. 27th.
Mean	56.00416
Barometer—Highest.....	30.08 .. 23d.
Lowest	29.29 .. 9th.
Mean	29.75383

Number of days of rain, 10.

Quantity of rain, in inches and decimals, 1.4675.

Winds.—6 East—5 South—5 South-West—7 West—3 North-West—4 North.

General Observations.—The month was warmer than in 1836, although the maximum was not so high as in the three last years, and the minimum was three degrees lower than in June last year. The quantity of rain was less than in any corresponding month since 1836. The barometer was higher than the average of the month, and the mean has been exceeded only twice, in the same month, in the last fourteen years; from the 19th to the end of the month was particularly fine, and no rain fell. Thunder was heard about 4 p.m. on the 25th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ORIGIN OF ASTROLOGY.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—In the early part of the year, while on a visit to the north of England, I had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman, whose name I had previously seen honourable mention of in your columns, Mr. Morrison, secretary to one of the northern institutions, if I mistake not, the Literary Society of Perth. He was then engaged on a work, of which I could only obtain a glimpse (almost by stealth), and that merely of a detached portion; but what I saw roused my curiosity in no small degree. He at that time avoided my somewhat unmanly importunities, by alleging that the work was still so crude and unfinished, as not to be fit for reading, even to a friend. The history he gave me of it was this. Some years before he had read, at a meeting of the Society of which he was secretary, a paper on the Origin of Idolatry and Astrology; Several of the gentlemen who had been present, waited on him afterwards, and urged him to follow out the subject. Business engagements had prevented him till last winter, when health requiring retirement, he had devoted a considerable portion of each day to it. The rough draft had been completed about a month before, and he was then engaged in pruning it, and in endeavouring to render it plain and intelligible to any one who could read his Bible in his mother tongue. What struck me in regard to the moral of it that I saw, was the simple and conclusive nature of the main argument; but, above all, the testimony which seemed naturally to arise out of it, to the great truths on which the doctrines of our Church are founded. I have seldom, indeed, met with any thing which, without purporting to have that object, carried such conviction to my mind of their immutability. I have felt disappointed at seeing no notice of the work yet, and trouble you with these few lines, in the hope that the title I have put to them may attract his notice and spur on his lagging resolution, and I fear, procrastinating pen.—I am, Sir, &c.

Leamington, 17th July, 1837.

L. V.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

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E. Cooper, Esq., on the Power-Loom and Figure-Weaving.
Samuel Butler, Esq., on Elocution and the Drama.

Dr. A. T. Thomson, Diet.
Dr. Brewer, on Muscular Action.

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